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Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-

presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the senate and house of representatives, their officers and attendants, three hundred and sixty thousand and ten dollars.

sand dollars. For the expenses of the library of congres including the librarian's allowance, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the president of the U-

nited States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the vice-president of the United States, five thousand dollars. For compensation to the secretary of state,

six thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the department of state, per act of twentieth of A-pril, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteen

thousand nine hundred dollars.

For additional clerk hire, to cover expens es of extra copying in the departments of state, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the contingent and incidental expenses of the said department, including expenses of printing and distributing copies of the laws of the second session of the fifteenth congress. and printing the laws in newspapers, twenty-four thousand one hundred and thirty dollars For compensation to the messengers in said

office, including the messenger to the patent office, six thousand and sixty dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the

treasury, six thousand dollars. Por compensation to the clerks in the office of the secretary of the treasury, per act of twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, ten thousand four hundred dollors.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars. For compensation to the first comptroller of the treasury, three thousand five hundred

For compensation to the clerks in the office of arst comptroller, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, seventeen thousand eight hundred and

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the second comptrol-ler of the treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in said office. per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, twelve thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. Eor compensation to the messenger in said

office, four hundred and ten dollars. Eor compensation to the first aud treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the first auditor, per act of twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars. For compensation to the second auditor,

three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the second auditor, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven teen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars. For compensation to the third auditor, three

thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the third auditor's office, per act of 20th April, eigh

teen hundred and eighteen, thirty-seven thou sand dollars. For compensation to the messengers in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the fourth auditor, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the fourth auditor's office, per act of twentieth Apr.l, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteen thou-

sand and fifty dollars. For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the fifth auditor, three thousand dollars For compensation to the clerks in the fifth

auditor's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, ten thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation to the messenger in said

office, four hundred and ten dollars. For compensation to the treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the trea surer's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For additional clerk-hire, being for an arrea age of pay to an assistant to the chief clerk in said office; three hundred dollars. For a further allowance for clerk hire, be-

ing for the salary of said assistant, for the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to an additional clerk in said office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars. For compensation to the commissioner of

the general land office, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the cleaks in the of fice of said commissioner, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dol-

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars For compensation to the commiss

the revenue, three thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in said commissioner's office, per set of twentieth April. eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand lars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars. For compensation to the register of the trea-

sury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the reg ter's office, per act of twentieth April, eigh teen hundred and eightren, twenty-two thou sand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, including the sum of ninety dollars for stamping ship's registers, five hundred

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For allowance to a person employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters, for expense of translating foreign languages in the office of the secretary of the treasury, for printing, fuel, and other contingent expenses, in the treasury department, and in the several lars. offices therein, forty thousand and fifty dol-

For compensation to a superintendant and wo watchmen, employed for the security of the treasury building, and for repairs of engines, hose, and fire buckets, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of war, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office For the expenses of fire wood, stationary, of the secretary of war, per act of twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, the two houses of congress, forty-two thousand eight hundred dollars. For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and

other contingent expenses, in said office, five thousand dollars. For arrearages of contingent expenses i said office, prior to the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and his assistants in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars

For compensation to the paymaster general wo thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the pay

master general's office, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, nine thousand two hundred dollars For arrearages to the clerks in said office for the year eighteen hundred and seventee. nine hundred and forty dollars and forty cents For compensation to the messenger in said

office, four hundred and ten dollars. For expenses of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses, in said office two thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks in the office of the adjutant general, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the ordnance department, per act of twen-tieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, wo thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars For the contingent expenses of said office ight hundred and seventy dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the engineer department, two thousand one undred and fifty dollars. For fuel, stationary, printing, and other ontingent expenses of said office, one thou-

sand seven hundred and ninety dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed the office of the surgeon general, one thou and one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the contingeut expenses of said office hree hundred and seventy-four dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the

avy, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the of-fice of the secretary of the navy, per act of twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, eight thousand two hundred dollars For expense of fuel, stationary, and other contingent expenses, in said office, two thou-sand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the r office, four hundred and ten dellars. For compensation to the commissioners of he navy board, ten thousand five hundred

For compensation to the secretary, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said commissioners, per act of twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three housand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For an addition to the allowance for clerk

hire in said office, four thousand dollars. For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said office two thousand dollars. For compensation to to a superintendant

and two watchmen, and for other expenses in curred for the security of the state, war, and navy departments, one thousand one hundred For compensation to the postmaster gene

ral, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the the postmaster general, per act of twen-tieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, enty-two thousand seven hundred dollar For compensation to the messengers in the peral post office, six hundred and sixty dol

For compensation to the assistant postmas ter general, two thousand five hundred dol-

For the contingent expenses of the gene ral post office, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor general wo thousand dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the of

fice of the surveyor ganeral, two thousand one hundred dollars. For compensation to the surveyor south of Tennessee, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in his office and for contingent expenses, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor in the state of Illinois and the Missouri territory, two thousand dollars. For compensation to his clerks, per act of

third April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand dollars. For compensation to the surveyor in the

Alabama territory, two thousand dollars For compensation to his clerks, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the public buildings at Washington, two thousand dollars. For compensation to the officers and clerks

of the mint, nine thousand six hundred dol-For wages of the persons employed in the lifferent operations of the mint, ten thousand

and seventy-five dollars.

For repairs, cost of iron and machiner rents, and other contingent expenses of the mint, five thousand four hundred dollars. For allowance of wastage in the gold and silver coinage of the mint, three thousand dol-

For compensation to governor, judges, and vessels of the United States, per provision of King-

and eight hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said terriory, three hundred and fifty dollars. For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary, of the Alabama territory, seen thousand one hundred and thirty-three

For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and if ty dollars.
For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars

For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the discharge of such claims against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due cour settlement at the treasury, two thousand dol-

For compensation to the chief justice, the associate judges, and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, seventy-five thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-eight cents.

For compensation to the attorney general of

the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars. For compensation to his clerk, per act of

twentieth April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars. For contingent expenses of his office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to sundry district attor-iey, and marshals as granted by law, including those in the several territories, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the reporter of the de-isions of the supreme court of the United

States, for the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present governments, two housand and ninety dollars.

For the payment of balances due to certain

collectors of the old internal revenue, pursuant to the provision of the act of thirteenth of ebruary, eighten hundred and fifteen, fifteen iousand dollars.

For the maintenance and support of light houses, beacons, buoys, & public piers, stake age of channels, bars and shoals, including the purchase and transportation of oil, keeper salaries, repairs and improvements, and con tingent expenses, and including, also, bals ces of former appropriations for Savannah r ver, Lake Erie, and Little Gull Island, which were carried to the surplus fund, the thirty-first December last, seventy-four thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars twentyseven cents.

For the purchase or erection of custom

houses and public warehouses, one hundred thousand dollars, For claims due and becoming due, under existing contracts for constructing the United States' road from Cumberland to the Ohio river, two hundred and fif ty thousand dollars and for completing the said road, the sum of two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars; which several, sums hereby approprieted, to-gether with the amount heretothre advanced by the United States for making said road, shall be repaid out of the fund reserved for lay ing out and making roads to the state of Ohio.
Indiana, and Illinois, by virtue of the several plete the issuin acts for the admission of the aforesaid states in land wavrants.

For surveying the public lands of the U-nited States, one hundred and sixty thousand

For expenses attending the occupancy of the new executive buildings, including fuel, furni-ture, and other incidental expenses, twentythree thousand two hundred and ninety-seven

For covering with slate the two executive buildings now occupied by the state, treasury, war, and navy departments, ten thousand dol-

For the discharge of such miscellanco claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in the course of settlement at the treasury, six

For additional compensation allowed to the clerks in the office of the superintendant of Indian trade, per act of twentieth of April,

ighteen hundred and eighteen, four hundred nd fifty dollars. For compensation to the clerks in the office of the commissary general of purchases, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, three hundred and sixty dollars. For expense of fuel, stationery, printing

and other contingent expenses, in said office, nine hundred and thirty dollars. For allowance to the clerks in the office of ner, and N. H. Heath. the commissary general of subsistence, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said office, we thousand seven hundred dollars. For salaries to the ministers of the United States to London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rio-Janeiro, and Madrid, with the salaries of their

several secretaries of legation, and the salary of a charge des affaires at the Hague and at ockholm, and for the usual allowance of three months' salary to the minister at Stock olm, payable on his return home, sixty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For outfit for a minister plenipotentiary at Rio Janeiro, and Madrid, and also for the charge des affaires at London, the Hague, and Stockholm, thirty-one thousand five hundred

For the contingent expenses of the missions aforesaid, ten thousand dollars.

For a deficiency in the appropriations of

and the difference of exchange, twenty-five thousand dollars.

between the United States and foreign nations, hirty thousand dollars. For the expenses of injercourse with the

Barbary powers, farty-two thousand dollars. For the expenses during the present year for carrying into effect the fifth, sixth, and se venth articles of the treaty of peace, confud-ed with his Britannic Majesty on the 24th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including the compensation of their contingent expenses, forty thousand dol-

For the salaries of the agents for claims or account of spoliations, and for seamen at Lon-don and at Paris, four thousand dollars.

For the relief of distressed American seanen in foreign countries.

For cost of paper, engraving and printing certificates of registry, and lists of crews for

ecretary of the Missouri territory, seven thou- | the act of third March, eighteen hundred and || hirteen, fire thousand dollars.

To indemnify the insurers of the British ship Brio de Mar, taken and burnt by the Pea-cock, after the period fixed by the treaty of Thent for the termination of hostilities between ne United States and Great Britain and her

endencies, fifteen thousand dollars. For the second payment to John Trumbull or paintings, agreeably to his contract with he secretary of state, made in pursuance of a solution of Congress, of the sixth of Februy, eighteen hundred and seventetn, six thou-

To indemnify the owners and underwriters of the British ship Union, captain Robert Hall, aken and burnt by the American ship of war Peacock, after the period fixed by the treaty of Ghent for the termination of hostilities be reen the United States and Great Britain nd her dependencies, sixty-one thousand four undred and fifty-one dollars.

For enabling the secretary of the treasury o repay to John G. Brown, of New Bruns-vick, the amount of a forfeiture remitted by Mr Dallas, while secretary of the treasury; a sum not exceeding two hundred and twenty-eight dollars, shall be, and the same is herev appropriated.

For carrying into effect a resolution directng a survey of certain parts of the coast of North Carolina, passed December the 24th, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the um of five thousand dollars shall be, and the

me is hereby approprieted. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations, hereinbefore made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act of "making provision for the debt of the United States," and out of any monies not subspacing appropriated.

otherwise appropriated.
H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 3, 1819-Approved

JAMES MONROE. LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the second session of the 15th congress, ending the 3d March, 1819. Note-The following list includes all the ws that were passed up to near four o'clock, he hour of their adjournment in the after The two houses met again about six nd continued in session, until half past nine ock, during which time about twenty more ills were passed, all of a local nature, which are not comprised in our list. When an official list is issued from the department of state, which may be shortly expected, we suall publish it. In the mean time we have thought it advisable to furnish a copy as printed for the house of representatives.

ouse of representatixes. An act for the relief of Thomas Hall

An act for the relief Kenzie and For-An act concerning the heirs and lega-

tees of Thomas Turner, dec. An act making provision for the claim of M. Poiry. An act allowing further time to com-

plete the issuing and locating of military An act making provision for the claim of M. de Vienne.

An act for the relief of Benjamin

An act directing the payment of certain bills, drawn by general Armstrong,

in favor of William Morgan. An act for the relief of Henry Davis. An act for the relief of Adam Kinscy, Thomas French, and Charles S

An act to establish a judicial district n Virginia, west of the Alleghany moun-An act to incorporate the medical so

ciety of the district of Columbia. An act for the relief of Samuel H.

An act to incorporate the provident association of clerks in the civil department of the government of the U. States, for eighteen hundred and nineteen. An act for the relief of Daniel Ren-

An ect to authorize the payment, in certain cases, on account of treasury notes which have been lost or destroyed An act for the relief of William Bar-

An act concerning the western dis-

trict court of Pennsylvania. An act making a partial appropriation for the military service of the Unit ed States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and to make good a deficit in the appropriation for olding treaties with the Indians.

An act granting to Mehitabel Cole, the lands therein mentioned. An act for the relief of maj. general John Stark.

ormer years, for the payment of expenses on preign intercourse, including losses on drafts a sum of money among the representaives of commodore Edward Preble, and the officers and crew of the brig Syren. An act for the relief of the legal re- state. presentatives of Alexander Montgome

An act to authorize the prestdent and managers of the Rockville and Wash- to patents. ington turnpike road company, of the An act providing for the correction the state of Maryland, to extend and of errors in making entries of land offimake their turnpike road to and from the boundary of the City of Washing ton, in the district of Columbia, through

the congress of the United States, and extending the right of suffrage to the citizens of said territory. An act for the relief of Samrson S.

An act for the relief of Samuel H. | Birdseye and Daniel Booth. Harper.

An act for the relief Thomas B. Far-

An act to increase the number of clerks in the department of war. An act for the relief of William B.

An act for the relief Fred. Brown: An act to alter the time of holding the circuit court, in the southern district of New York, and for other purposes. An act for the relief of Dr. Mottrom

An act making appropriations for he support of government, for the year

An act to establish a separate territorial government in the southern part of the territory of Missouri.

An act for the relief of Robert M'Call and Matthew H. Jouett.

An act regulating passenger ships and An act supplementary to the act, enitled an act to provide for the prompt

settlement of public accounts. An act authorizing the postmaster general to contract, as in other cases, for carrying the mail in steam boats, between New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, and Louisville, in the state of Kentucky. An act to incorporate a company to

build a bridge over the eastern branch of the Potomac, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, east of the city of Wash-An act explanatory of the act, entitled

an act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana, and teritory of Missouri.' An act concerning invalid pensions.

An act for the relief of Hannah King. and others. An act for the relief of G. M. Brooke, and Edmund P. Kennedy.

An act in addition to the acts prohibit-

An act to authorize the secretary of war, to appoint an additional agent for paying pensioners of the United States, in the state of Tennessee.

ing the slave trade.

An act regulating the payment of invalid pensioners. An act for the relief of B. and P. Jorlan, brothers.

An act further to suspend, for a limted time, the sale or forfeiture of lands or failure in completing the payment thereon. An act respecting the location of cer-

ain section of lands to be granted for he seat of government in the state of Indiana. An act to continue in force for a furher term the act, entitled "an act for

stablishing trading houses with the Inian tribes, and for other purposes." An act to repeal part of an act passed n the 27th day of Feb. 1813, entitled An act in addition to an act regulating

the post office establishment." protect the commerce of th United States, and punish the crime of

An act to enable the people of the Alabama territory to form a constitution. and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on Lexington. an equal footing with the original states. An act for the relief of John B. Tim-

berlake' An act to regulate the pay of the army when employed on fatigue duty. An act confirming the claim of Alexauder Macomb to a tract of land in the

territory of Michigan. An act supplementary to the acts con-

cerning the coasting trade An act to authorize William Prout to institute a bill in equity before the cirruit court of the district of Columbia, arainst the commissioner of the public buildings, and to direct a defence there-

An act supplementary to the act entitled " an act further to amend the charer of the city of Washington."

An act to increase the salaries of cerain officers of government. An act to provide for the removal of

the library of congress to the north wing of the capitol. An act for the relief of John Clark. An act authorizing the President of the United States, to purchase the lands reserved by the act of the third of March, 1817, to certain chiefs, warriors, or other Indians of the Creek na-

An act providing for a grant of land for the seat of government in the state of Mississippi, and for the support of a seminary of learning within the said An act to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States,

to cases arising under the law relating An act providing for the correction

An act to continue in force an act regulating the currency within the United the said district of the line thereof.

An act authorizing the election of a delegate from the Michigan territory, to the crowns of France, and five frank pie-

> An act making provision for the civilization of Indian tribes adjoining the fronti : settlements.

An act for the relief of Nathaniel G.

An act granting a donation of land to the state of Illinois, for the seat of govern; ment of said state.

An act to designate the boundaries of districts, and establish land offices for the disposal of public lands, not heretofore offered for sale, in the states of Ohio and Indiana.

An act in addition to an act concerning tonnage, and discriminating duties in certain cases.

An act for the relief of Harold Smyth. An act for the relief of Daniel Moss.

An act for the relief of Joseph Whea-

An act to regulate the duties on certain wines. An act making appropriation for the

public buildings, &c An act for the relief of Minis & Henry, and others. An act in behalf of the Connecticut

Asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb: An act for the relief of Henry Batman.

An act to alter and establish certain post roads. An act for building lighthouses, &c: in Buzzard, Boston, and Chesapeake Bay, and on Lakes Ontario and Erie,

An act to enable the President to take possession of East and West Florida,

An act for the relief of John Rice Jones.

An act to settle the claims to land and stablish land offices east of the island of New Orleans. An act to enforce those provisions of

the act entitled "an act to incorporate

the subscribers to the Bank of the Unit-

ed States," which relate to the right of voting for directors.

Lexington Athenæum. A GREEABLY to the tenor of the fifth secgislature of Kentucky, incorporating the sub-scribers to the Lexington Athenaum-Noricz is hereby given, that an election will be held at the Reading Rooms, on MONDAY, the 5th day of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for President, Secretary, Treasurer, and five Directors, to serve for one year.

By order of the President,
JAMES W. PALMER, sec. pro tempore. March 19-12-tde Current Kentucky Money,

WILL be given for Cincinnati paper, at a reasonable discount. Or it will be taken at par fox any Goods in my line.

W. CONNELL.

March 19-12-3t Joshua Norvell, PROPOSES TO PRACTICE LAW. In the Fayette Circuit Court.

ITIS room is in the second story of the house in which the "KENTUCKY GAZETTE" is printed.

March 19. March 19. Shoemaking & Mending. I ington, that he has commenced the above isiness in the shop formerly occupied by conard Taylor, on Main-Cross street, oppo-Mr. John Eads's blacksmith shop, where

making and mending shoes are done cheaper and on better terms, than any other shop in The subscriber also understands the great and mysterious art of making the Yankee Peg Shes, and also mends with pegs. JOHN FINK.

Valuable Property For Sales NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, by virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to me by William Ross and Wife, for the rposes therein specified, bearing date the oth day of October last, and recorded in the Fayette County Court Clerk's Office; will be

March 19-12-3t

at bidder, on the premises, on the 15th day All that Tract or Lot of Land, Lying and being in the town of Lexington; known in the general plan of the said town by its number 69; together with all the appurteances thereunto appertaining or in any wise

xposed to sale, at public auction, to the high-

ble notes, payable in equal portions, at three, six, nine and twelve months after the said day March 12, 1819.—3t. BARR, Trustee.

Terms of sale, good well endorsed negotia-

Prime Bacon, PARTICULARLY PREPARED BY the subscriber for retailing in the Lexington markets. 10 kegs excellent pickles assorted, in vinegar 0 do do do in brine For Wholesale or Retail by

N. PRENTISS. March 12-3t For Rent,

About \$ of a mile from Versuilles, on the road leading to Lexington. A SMALL FARM, CONTAINING about from 30 to 40 acres, with a comfortable dwelling house and other out houses on the premises, together with an apple orchard of 250 bearing trees,

ALSO, Another small Farm, f about 20 acres, with a good cabbin, spring, c. about one mile north of Versailles.

town of Versailles. Apply to OLIVER BROWN. Versailles, March 19-1t Blanks For Sale,

AT TUIS OFFICE.

South America.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 5. We have been favored with Curacoa Hippomenes, says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser. Advices from Margarita of the 21st January, state, that the army had marched to open the campaign; that a courier from Augustura brought intelligence of the arrival at Guira of col. English, with 2500 British troops; that Brion remained in Pampatar, and that Jolli had sailed with his squadron of 8 vessels, destination unknown.

Accounts from Amsterdam to the 24th Dec. had reached Curacoa—and the papers contain Jamaica dates of the 10th United States here soon, on her way January. A rumour had reched St. home." Thomas, that a revolution had broken out in Spain, and that the king had fled to Bayonne.—Patriot.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 6. Capt. PERRY, arrived here in the brig Savage, in 87 days from Coquimbo states, that the Patriot and Royal land forces had remained inactive for a long time. The fleet of Patriot vessels that sailed from Valparaiso to intercept the expedition from Cadiz to Lima, were not in time. Capt. P. was informed by the commander of the British sloop of war Thyne, that four of the transports had got into Lima after touching at Talcahuana. The fleet had directed their course to Talcahuana first, where they found the convoy ship, (the Isabella frigate of 44 guns;) they cut her out of the port after some resistance from her and the shore, and succeeded in getting her to the Isle of St. Mary, where they were fitting her out. One of the Patri ot sloops of war had gone to cruize off Lima. Conception was still in the hands of the royalists. The U. States sloop of war had not returned from Columbia, N. W. coast.

We have letters from Rio Janeiro to the 15th January. They are silent as to political events. The brig Ocean, Bond, from New-York, had arrived there, and was to sail again in a short time for Ba-

We have received Curacoa papers to the 6th of February, from which the following extracts are made:-

CURACOA, JAN. 30-The English sch. Blackles arrived here on Wednesday afternoon, three days from Margaritta, and brings letters to the 24th instant, from which the following are extracts:

MARGARITA, JAN. 21 .- There are little news here. The army has marched to open the campaign; and, by a courier yesterday from Augustura, we sume will be in a few weeks, there will learn of the arrival of col. English, with be no farther difficulty in obtaining land 2500 British troops.

SAN JUAN GRIEGO, MARGARITA, JAN. 24. "A British force has arrived at Guiria, consisting of 2500 men. Brion remains in Pampatar. Jolli has sailed with the squadron, 8 vessels, of which he has the sole command. Their destination is unknown.

CURACOA, FEBY. 6-The arrival of English troops at Guayana is now unquestionable, for we have here the official communication received at Margarita from two officers on board the first transport, which I have the pleasure ous import. herewith to transmit to you.

Several respectable emigrants have already left this place for Guyana and Margarita. A proclamation issued by Copy of a letter from two officers on board the

irst transport at anchor in the Orinoco, to Arismendi, the governor of Margarita :-"We embrace the opportunity of informing the governor of Margarita, that the ship Perseverance is arrived at Guy ana, with two hundred troops, for the government of Venezuela; and we expect in the course of three days ten or twelve vessels more, which will make nearly four thousand troops.

J. WHITNEY, JOHN JOHNSTON." Arrived, ship Wm. and John, Durgon, from Baltimore, and ship Monroe, Churchill, Boston.

NEW YORK, FEB. 24. LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR. From the same intelligent correspon dent to whom we have repeatedly been indebted for similar favors, we have received the following communication,

-000

"Gibraltar Jan. 6, 1819.

is the death of the Queen of Spain, (of such monies as will be received by it as transient memory) last week, in childbed. It being absolutely necessary to extract the foetus, she expired in convulsions, 30 minutes after that operation was performed. A pretty general froisoned; but why she should have been the victim of secret resentment, is not and shall be transferred in like manner removed to the Escurial, since the demise of his consort, it has been whispered in no very low tone, that the germs of revolt have become so apparent as to shall be so large, as that the expense a matter of necessary precaution. There who say, that the King has absented himself from his court only from a pious inclination to brood over his grief in tranquility. But nothing authentic can be will perhapstake place before it is known beyond the vicinity of the capital. Certain it is, that the sufferings of the Spanish people have reached that climax when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue;" and they are fully sensible of it. An uncommonly intelligent Spaniard credit of any public officer or agent. with whom I have conversed, states that the nation is now ready for the worst, the bank, it will immediately give no- the principle of the bill. Though we are cause of the batture, which has been so

you all the arguments which he urges in support of his opinion; many of them will be found in the black catalogue of wrongs which have oppressed the nation papers to the 7th ult. brought by the ever since the King's return to the

> "With respect to the " grand expe dition" fitting out at Cadiz, nothing ner has transpired. I may say, however that so far from being in a progressive train, it is rather advancing in a re trogade direction, (to borrow a bull and in the opinion of every man in his senses must fall, another and a melancholy monument of the vanity, the folly, and the blindness of the government

"Our squadron a few weeks ago were at Messina, but we expect the frigate

DOMESTIC.

BANK NOTES.

FROM THE PITTSBURG MERCURY. On the 12th of February, the senate requested of the State Treasurer, the names of chartered banks within this state, the notes of which he refuses toreceive; and on the 13th, the state treasurer returned the following list of notes not received by him:

The Marietta and Susquehanna trading Company,

Farmers' and Mechanics bank of Greencastle, Allegheny bank of Pennsylvania, Bank of Washington,

Bank of Beaver, Farmer's and Mechanick's bank of

Pittsburgh, Huntingdon Bank, Juniatta bank of Pennsylvania, Centre bank of Pemsylvania,

Union bank of Pennsylvania. FROM THE LIBERTY HALL. HIGHLY INTERESTING NEWS. It is with much pleasure we are enabled to inform our readers and the country at large, that an arrangement has been made by the Tueasury department with the Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank of this place, to receive the public deposits, as will be seen by the following letter, from Gen. Harrison to one of the editors of this paper, and the accompanying document, which contains the terms on which that bank becomes the depository of public monies. It is with no ordinary satisfaction that we announce this intelligence. It will furnish an antidote to one half, and that the most serious part, of the fiscal embarrassments of this and some of the adjacent states. The moment this arrange ment goes into operation, which we preoffice money, and our circulating medi um, we hope, will recover from the shameful depreciation to which it has been subjected. It will also appear that the bill requiring cash payments for lands, has been rejected in the House of Representatives. Of the policy of a lopting this measure, great diversity of opinion prevails: It would certainly be

We omit Gen. Harrison's letter for want of room.]

oppressive to the poorer class of citi-

zens; but whether its political tenden-

cy would not overballance every tempo-

rary inconvenience, is a question of seri-

the independent government ensures the rand Mechanics' bank at Cincinnati, as general government to impose restrica depository of public monies.

The bank will receive from the Receivers of public monies, and others having monies to pay on account of the Treasury of the United States, the notes of the banks, a list of which has been were more resolute in maintaining their deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury by the Cashier of that bank, and credit the same to the Treasurer of the United States as cash. The bank may, however, discontinue the notes of any of the said banks whenever it may deem necessary : but, in such case, it shall give immediate notice thereof to such receivers and others who usually deposit public monies in it; and the notes of any such bank, which may have been received by them before such notice, shall, neverteless, be taken by the " Farmer's and Mechanic's bank" as cash.

2. That the bank shall pay, at sight all drafts which the Treasurer of the United States may draw on it: and shall from time to time, transfer to the bank "The only news I have to give you, of the United States or its branches (in cash) the excess of public monies remaining on deposit after such drafts are paid, over and above the sum of one hundred thousand dollars: which sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall rumor is in circulation, that she was remain on deposit in the said bank, during the continuance of this arrangement, stated; and as the King has certainly within six months after the said bank shall cease to be employed to receive the public monies. It is agreed, however, that if the amount received by the bank render some preparation for his safety of remittance shall exceed the benefit of the deposit, the sum which is to reare some, more charitable, however, main on deposit in that bank shall be proportionably increased.

That the bank shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Treasurer of the United States, duplicate George D. Brewerton, Ward Merston, trate our combined enemy, and to cause known abroad, and a rupture outright | monthly returns of its account with the to be second licutenants. Treasurer; and shall, also, render to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the state of its affairs: which latter returns will be considered confidential. In these latter returns will, ceding day, on the bill for changing the also, be noted the sums standing to the mode of disposing of the public lands,

If those conditions are accepted by majority of the house were in favor of vs. Edward Livingston, in the great

public monies at authoriz ed upon receiving from the bank an official copy of such notice, to make deposites in the Farmer's and Mechanic's bank at Cincinnati: Provided, however, that the said bank shall previously have resumed specie payments, and shall have given notice thereof in the Cincinnati newspapers.

Treasury Department, 5th March, 1819 The banks referred to in the first ar-

ticle of the foregoing, are: Bank of Cincinnati, the Miami Exporting Company, Lebanon Miami Banking Company, Dayton Manufacturing Company, Urbana Banking Com pany, Bank of Chilicothe, Franklin Bank of Columbus, Lancaster Ohio Bank, Bank of Marietta, Belmont Bank of St Clairsville, Bank of Steubenville, Western Reserve Bank, Bank of Kentucky and its Branches, Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington, Bank of George town, Ky. Newport Bank Ky. Branch Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, at Lawrenceburg, Ind.

The Manumission Society of N. York have presented their thanks, in the mos complimentary terms, to Messrs. Tallmadge and Taylor, of the house of repre sentatives of the United States; " for their manly and persevering efforts in congress to prevent the further exten-" sion of the evils of slavery"-referring to the question agitated in both houses respecting the prohibition of slavery in the proposed new state of Missouri;for which "distinguished notice" those gentlemen have returned their unfeigned thanks, and assured the society, that "their best exertions will on all occa-"sions be faithfully directed to the pro-" motion of the same grand design."-In the expression of their anxious desire to lessen the evils of slavery, we have no doubt of the sincerity and excellent motives of those gentlemen, and of others who co-operated with them. But, among those who were opposed to them on that question on the floor of congress, it is but just to say, there were many not less earnestly desiring the accomplishment of the same object. The difference of opinion was not as to that principle, but on a very different ques-In proof of the wish, actuating equally the opponents and the friends of the proposition of Mr. Taylor, to check the increase of slavery; it is sufficient to say, that the former introduced into congress the bill for adding further penal-ties against the slave trade, and that the intermediate ports.—Balt. Pat. through their agency, principally, it became a law. Putting out of view the constitutional objections which stand at the threshold of the question agitated in congress; regarding them as not existing, the real question for consideration would be, not whether restrictions on the progress of slavery be expedient, but, whether its evils, be they more or less, will be encreased or diminished by the dispersion of the existing number of this ritory and among a greater portion of white population?

And this is a question to be examined without passion, and decided without prejudice. A preponderance of two votes only decided in the house of representarestriction. The senate, that assembly of sages as well as patriots, in whom is justly reposed so great a portion of the confidence of the nation, decided it oth-Conditions on which the Secretary of erwise; and preferred a rejection of the tions on the form of government of any state. This, it will be seen, is the question to be determined, before arriving at that of expediency. We have seen no occasion, on which the opposite parties respective grounds, than on this; and more votes were taken on it than on any other question ever agitated in congress. The same proposition will recur for the consideration of the next congress; and as it is desirable that it should be meanwhile examined, in all its bearings by the People and by those who are to represent them, we shall, within a few days, present to our readers a few of the leading speeches on both sides of this interesting subject .- Nat. Intel.

> WASHINGTON, MARCH 8. Approintment by the President, with the consen

of the Senate. William Rodes, of Kentucky, to be collector of the internal revenue for the seventh district of said state, in the room of Robert Rodes, deceased.

Appointment by the President.

Edward Coles, of Illinois, register of the land office of the United States at Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois, in the room of Nathaniel Pope, appointed judge in Illinois.

MARINE CORPS.

The following promotions & appointments were made in the United States marine corps, on the 3d inst. Anthony Gale, to be lieutenant colo-

nel commandant. Francis D. Belleuue, Lyman Kellogg, to be captains.

Elijah J. Weed, Charles R. Porter, Joseph C. Hall, to be first lieutenants. Charles C. Floyd, John McClure, Charles C. Tupper, Charles Grymes, had so essentially contributed to pros-centuary ago by Sir Francis Drake, and

In the notice we took, in last Thursday's paper of the proceedings in the house of representatives on the prowe stated, as our impression, that a large gave a decision in favor of Benj. Morgar

is at the suggestion of one of them, than whom no man is better acquainted with lar nature, has caused equal sensation." the land concerns of the country, that we state his belief that the measure would not have prevailed, though the period of its discussion had been earlier. It would not be surprizing if it were true, that it lost friends on the discussion, seeing hat the debate was all on one side. One effect, and a valuable one, of the postconement of a decision on the question, s, that the subject is placed fully before the people, those of the east as well as the west, who have all an equal property in the public lands, and a right to a voice in the choice of modes of disposing of the public domain .- Nat. Int.

Fram the National Intelligencer of March 5.
Major Anthony Gale, of the corps of Marines, has been promoted by the President and Senate, to be Licut. Colonel Commandant of that Corps, vice Lieut. Colonel Franklin Wharton, deceased.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4. Mr. Scott, the delegate from Missouri, yesterday attempted, but without success, to prevail on some one of those who voted to adhere to the disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the Missouri state bill, to obtain a reconsideration of that vote. It is proper to state, hat, though as much opposed as any one of the restrictions, proposed to be imposed on slavery in the new state, the lelegate from the present territory of Missouri, used his best exertions to obtain the passage of the bill with that feature, rather than postpone its passage for another year. He failed in his obect; and, for another year, the territorial form of government continues to exist in Missouri.—Nat. Intel.

We understand that Mr. MARTIN, the Attorney General of the state of Maryland, is preparing for the press his argument in the highly interesting case of McCulloh against the state of Maryland, lately argued in the Supreme Court; which will be accompanied by a review PINKNEY in reply.

The elegant new steam boat SAVAN-AH, is on the eve of sailing from New-York for Savannah; and another is building at N. York, and is intended, it is said, as a packet between that city and New-

St. Stephens, (A. T.) Jan. 11. " Pensacola remains in the possession of the American garrison; would to God it could become American property. It s a beautiful scitefor a large commercial town, possessing among other advanta ges one amongst the first bays and harbors on the whole American coast: and from the continual fine sea breezes, and population over a greater surface of ter- an abundance of the very best spring water, I have no doubt would, with a tolerable police, be one of the healthiest situations in the southern country; and as the bay receives all the waters of the Escambia, Conauch, Murder Creck, Pine Barren, &c. &c.; so were the twon Ameritives, after much debate, in favor of the can property, would receive the produce of all the fertile lands on those streams.' Charleston Courier.

tary last, contains an able and very ineresting view of the United States, both bly in a day or two have particulars. n her internal resources and foreign! mend this excellent work to those who on the west side of Red river and on Litwish to preserve, in a durable shape, a re-cord of the passing times.—N. Y. Col. To have seen cord of the passing times .- N. Y. Col.

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Oswego WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 23, 1819.

War, and finished his speech yesterday. prevented any of the bickering that will He exhibited great research and ability certainly ensue the settlement of the in the discharge of his duty. His argu- country, whilst the Red river is the ment was replete with authority and evi- boundary. When Gen. Pike explored and animated flights of eloquence. The no post above latitude 33, and therefore Colonel, in compliance with the request for our government to have insisted on of the Ladies, who crowded the galle- latitude 39, as the northern boundary of ries, left his usual place in the house and Spanish America, would have been of

their observation.

friends and acquaintances. His appearin debate, was rendered more deeply the soil becomes indifferent. interesting from beholding those honored sears in that hand and arm, which 16, is Port Drake, discovered about banks of the Thames.'

FROM THE NEW-FORK POST, MARCH 3.
THE BATTURE AT NEW-ORLEANS. The following extract of a letter from New Orleans, has just reached town:

"This morning the Supreme Court

THE LATE CONGRESS.

the constitutional term of the session having expired; and the natural inquiy is, what have the legislative servants of the people done for the promotion of their prosperity and happiness? What mighty schemes have they projectedwhat system of measures have they fixed upon-to add to the rising greatness of this growing republic? Where are we to find the evidences of the wisdom y days, have been passed for the adancement of the general good? These equiries are the natural consequences of a free and popular government, and proceed from the liberty of the subject freely to inquire into, and minutely to investigate, the public management of

We confess, that on a slight retrospect of the late session, we cannot perceive any extraordinary results, of great benefit to the country. Few (if any) laws, of much national importance, have been thereby created; little appears to have been done, and much neglected, of a beneficial and interesting charac-

We cannot forhear expressing our rewhich the most distinguished living commander of our country has experienced at the hands of a committee of each branch of an enlightened and patriotic congress. Perhaps selfish and interestrd considerations were the prime movers of this inquiry. But the pre-eminent services of JACKSON, through a long course of daring and brilliant achievments, and particularly that part of his conduct which it is attempted to convert into an instrument of his downfall, have endeared him to his fellow-citizens as an able and patriotic general, fit for of the eloquent and able speech of Mr. the most perilous exigencies, with a disposition which knows no impulse but country, will do him justice."-Patriot.

SPANISH TREATY.

The following remarks are extracted from the Nashville Clarion of the 16th inst. The details of the treaty had not reached the editor of that paper; so that he is somewhat mistaken as to boundary. But the view taken will be found to be quite applicable to the western limits as settled.

Ken. Gaz.

We understand a treaty was signed on he 18th uit. by Mr. Adams and Don Ois, and laid before the senate by the President on the 20th for ratification. It contains a cession, on the part of Spain, of both Floridas, in consideration of which our government is to pay something to would scarcely be believed, that in a American merchants for Spanish spoliations, and it relinquishes all claim to the country west of the Sabine, and agrees The Globe .- A new monthly publica- ver a small distance above the Caddo tent of the frauds practiced upon the tion, called THE GLOBE, is now published in this city by Mr. Thomas O'Con42, thence on that latitude to the Paciwhich preceded and followed the warnor, formerly editor of the " The Sham- he ocean. This is the substance of the rock." It consists of a pamphlet of 64 treaty as we learn, and if it be true as to pages, designed to make two volumes the western boundary, more good land per annum, at the price of three dollars is given up on Red river than Florida is per volume. The first number for Jan- worth five times told, without the money part of the contract. We shall proba-

Should the above boundary on Red commercial relations. The affirs of river be that actually agreed on by our Ireland, and of foreign nations general- government, about two hundred family, constitute a prominent object of the lies of as brave Americans as the Unit work. The editor appears to entertain ed States can produce, will have been deep sense of the value of improvement bartered away by their government to n agriculture, manufactures, and inter- the fool who governs Spain-we allude nal industry. We cannot but recom- to the emigrants last year who settled

To have secured peace to the frontier settler we should have suppose our government ought to have made the impassable and long unbroken chain ci white snow mountains, which divide the waters of Rio del Norte from Red river " Day before yesterday, Col. R. M. the western boundary of Louisiana, and JOHNSON took the floor, in defence of his from the southern point of them along Report on the subject of the Seminole the Sabine to the Gulf. This would have dence, interspersed with the most bold the country in 1806, the Spaniards had occupied a position more favorable to immense advantage to this nation at a future day. On Timpanagos, Thequa-"The manner in which he acquitted to, St. Rafail, Salado, Xavier, and othnimself on this occasion, has added to er streams west of the Rocky Mounhe high elevation that he has so long tains, there is stated to be a most delightheld in the esteem and affections of his ful country, nearly to the Western o cean, and capable of supporting an imance naturally commanding when ardent mense population. Above latitude 41

On the Pacific ocean, in latitude 39 represented by him and others since, as our banner to wave in triumph, on the a safe harbor and advantageous port to put into. Except this port, there is no hing but the unsafe anchorage of St. Trinidad, to the mouth of the Columbia

It has been a source of continual vexation to the people of the west, that whenever any thing respecting the west was agitated by the general government, and must ere long give a loose to their tice of its acceptance to the Secretary of lyet of opinion that the lateness of the long depending. By this decison, pro-lone, who never saw the country, or knew! it was certain to be committed to some

indignation. It would be needless to give | the Treasury; and the Receivers of | session, (which, indeed, was the main ar-| perty to the amount of a million and a | very little about it, and consequently, gument against it,) defeated the bill, o- half dollars at least, has been restored they were almost sure to blunder in whathers are differently impressed; and it to the rightfull owners. Nothing that ever was done. In the national cabinet ever happened in this place, of a simi- the West is entitled to, and ought to have a voice.

STATE BANKS, &c.

Congress adjourned on Thursday last, Letter from the secretary of the treasury, communicating information, pursuant to a resolution of the house of representatives, of the 22d inst. in relation to the balances due by the state banks to the bank of the United States. February 25, 1819. Rund and ordered to lie upon the table.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. 24th February, 1819,

Siz-In obedience to a resolution of the house of Representatives, of the 22d instant, directing the secretary of the and talents known to reside in that great treasury "to inform the house whether delegated body of the nation? and what any, and, if any, what part of the balanacts, during a session of more than eigh- ces from the state banks, to the bank of the United States, under the second article of the compact between them, for which balances the bank of the United States was to receive interest, were retained by the bank of the United States, as special deposits for which it was not obliged to pay specie upon demand", those to whom power has been delega- I have the honour to state, that no part of the sums transferred to the bank of the United States by the treasurer of the United States, upon which interest was payable by the state banks to that institution, was considered as special deposit. The bank was bound to pay for the sums so deposited, specie whenever demanded. In the case of the transfers made subsequently to the 30th of June, 1817, a proposition on the part of a state bank to pay interest on the sum gret and mortification, at the treatment transferred, when accepted by the bank of the United States, changed the character of the deposit from special to general deposit, and subjected the bank to the payment of specie when demanded. I have the honour to be, your most

bedient servant. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. H. Clay, Speaker of the house of representatives.

GEORGETOWN, D. C. MARCH 3.

An officer so vigilant as the present head of the Treasury department could not fail to perceive that great frauds were practised upon the revenue in our seaports. His attention was therefore the good of his natal soil. We trust that early employed in devising means to the next congress—we know that "his prevent an abuse so injurious to the nation. His first measure was to subject foreign merchandise subject to an advalorem duty, to regulations better calculated to ascertain their real value, &c. His recommendations to congress with this view were generally adopted: and, at the last session, a law was passed for carrying them into effect.

Of this law the beneficial results have already been astonishing. It is proved by an authentic document laid before congress some time ago, that, although the importations during the first six months of the present year have been ess than the first six months of the year 1818, the duties have been nearly onefifth more; and this increase has been altogether in the advelorem duties:those duties which were the particular

objects of the Secretary's regulations. single season when the importations are known to be so moderate in amount, there has been a gain of nearly two milto establish a boundary from the head of lions of dollars .- From this it is easy to that river north until it strikes Red ri- conjecture what must have been the ex-

> But this gain to the treasury, great is it is, is not the only advantage resulting from the measure. The dishonest mporter of foreign merchandise, deprived of that fraudulent profit of which he had cheated the custom house is no longer a rival to be dreaded, either by the honest merchant or the domestic manufacturer. Our own fairtrader now counts with certainty on a just gain; and our own manufacturers enabled to bring their fabrics into successful competition with others, see their establishments every where revive. - Messenger.

James M. Pike,

DEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Dressing Room from Main street to No. 7, Cheapside,

Where he respectfully hopes his exertions to please will merit a continuance of their favors. March 5--3t

RAN AWAY.

AN AWAY from me on the 6th of Janua-ry last, a Negro Girl named POLLY, asout 20 years of age, of the common size, tol-erably black, smiling countenance, rather a down look, a small scar on one cheek hardly perceivable; was hired two years ago to James Weir, as a cook for his work hands; she also has a husband belonging to said Weir, by the name of Simon; I have reason to believe she s harboured in or near Lexington.

Any person who will apprehend and deliver said Girl to me, living five miles south of Par-, on the Holder's road, will be rewarded as bllows: If taken in Lexington or its vicinity, or in Fayette or Bourbon county, Twenty Five Dollars. If taken out of said counties in this state, Pifty Dollars. If taken out of this state One Hundred Dollars.

NICHOLAS GRIMES. March 5th 1819-3*

Cash! Cash!! WE WILL GIVE CASH IN HAND FOR 50,000lbs. of good Bacon, ELL CURED, if delivered on or before

the 15th of March next SHREVE & COMBS, Auct. & Com. Merchts. February 26, 1819.-4t

Fayette county, sct. MAKEN up by Elizabeth Tomlinson, liv-ing on the Russell's road, about 34 miles from Lexington, one Sorrel Horse, five old, fourteen hands high, star on the right side of his neck. Appraised to 35 dollars M. ELDER, J. P.

CONCURRENT POLITICAL POWERS. The following are the principles settled by the recent decision of the supreme court :-

right to establish the bank of the U. States. 2d. That the bank has authority to establish branches in such states of the union as it

1st. That congress had, constitutionally, a

3d. That the state of Maryland has no right to tax the branch of the bank established in that state. This latter principle of course, reaches every other state.

Some eastern prints, who have not thought very deeply on the subject, deduce very farfetched consequences from this decision. It is urged that it amounts to an abridgement of state sovereignty, and that it is tantamount to a repeal of all the charters issued by the states for the erection of banking institutions !! These ideas are not less novel, than they are ridiculous. The mighty arm of the judiciary has interposed its high, and almost sacred, functions for the purpose of giving effect to a provision of the federal constitution, by which congress are authorised to carry into execution expressly delegated powers-to preserve the supremacy of the union over state encroachments-and, at the same time, nor to interfere, in the least possible manner, with the legitimate rights of the indivinual states.

State sovereignty was never intended to be abridged entirely by the constitution. But it was always expected that it would be so far curtailed, as to prevent the interference by the United States. The American republic has a right, for rational purposes, to raise its own revenue, and to afford every fiscal facility not incompatible with its chartered powers. The individual states possess an independent, uncontrolable authority to raise their own revenues for their own local wants, if they do not trespass upon, or fly in the face of, any act of the national legislature. Hence it is certainly a fair deduction, that the general government has a right to manage its own revenue system, without infringing upon the right of the states to manage their own, in any way they legally think fit. The necessity and interference of concurrent jurisdiction, in financial concerns, results, as matter of course, from the very division of sovereign power exhibited by the constitution itself.

The whole cause of disapprobation to the course pursued by the supreme court, is to be found in the correct, open, fair and undisguised manner in which the affairs of the national bank and its branches have been conducted. State and independent banks are no longer to be permitted to play upon the necessity of individuals engaged in commerce; because they can transact their monied concerns upon a surer footing in the U. States' institutions. In these latter, no political feelings ever enter-Votes do not there come into market, nor are there any offices to vend. The substantial and honorable interests of the nation, and of the stockholders, and of commercial transactions

are alone consulted. stitution, there can be no question; for the

We do not pretend to say, that the operations of these banks will not be affected; be cause we are inclined to believe, as it regards will, in less than twelve months, cease to exist-and we are also of opinion, that it may be prudent for the directors of the state bank and its branches to advise with one another relative to the propriety of winding up their concerns for the present; inasmuch as they are, at this time, in a favorable situation so to do, with honor to the state and to the institution. This, however, is a mere suggestion of policy. If it be the wish of the state and the directory to continue the bank of Kentucky, there is no power to forbid it-because there never can be a repugnancy of anthority between the national and state laws, so as to prevent either from establishing banking institu-

tions for their own separate convenience last session of the Kentucky legislature, to raise up spectres out of the vaults of the U States' branches, with which to spread terror among the people, will not avail our next representatives. The eyes of the people are aleady opened by the interference of the judiciary-and we hope to see them exact pain and penulty law passed last winter, as a sine qua non to his support.

Since the above article was in type, we have received, through the National Intelligencer of the 13th inst. the opinion stood, that several gentlemen of science and the ablest document we recollect to have read, of a judicial nature. It is too long to be given this week. We present

states of any resources which they originally possessed. It does not extend to bank, in common with the other real! property within the state, nor to a tax imposed on the interest which the titi zens of Maryland may hold in this insti tution, in common with other property of the same description throughout the of the bank, and is consequently a tax for New Orleans from their doors, instead of tinction made, is that between the verbutes—he has convinced his hearers,
on the operation of an instrument emwagoning it to Frankfort. Surely because the bal and practical bull, the former bethat it cannot be practically enforced

tax must be unconstitution."

NEW-YORK TAMMANY SOCIETY. This institution, it seems, presented to gen. Jackson, on his late visit to that city, an address conched in terms of very high and enthusiastic approbation of the general's character, and conduct in the Seminole war. We do not entirely approve of the course pursued by the commander in chief of that campaign. We think, however, that from the ardent disposition of the general, much is to be overlooked; especially as he had rendered such

signal services during the late war. Be this as it may—the nation has made the transactions of that campaign a great question, and much honest difference of opinion has, and does yet exist upon the subject. The N. York Tammanys espoused his cause, no doubt from the best conviction, and from an impulse of patriotism, for which that order is distinguished. If they have erred, the error is not confined to them. Every city which the general visited, received him with acclamations of joy. Forgetting any improprieties he may have been charged with, his eastern fellow

hospitality. the N. York Tammany Society. It was certainly published in the District of Columbia with some comments, as an extract from a N. York paper. But we are greatly disposed to think that it is a burlesque of some anti-republic see our merchants directing their attention law of congress: yet the sage majority of his numerous auditors—I must, therethe states in matters exclusively delegated to that city, that we can scarcely believe the pre- We hope they will call her the FAYETTE. amble to the resolutions would have been permitted to go out, displaying upon its face so

> much fustian and bombast, Suppose, Lowever, that the production is genuine, it only amounts to extravagance of cuted in a very masterly style; and certainly praise of a "military captain," who has render- merits the attention of the public. The map ed himself incornious by incustrious deeds. is on a very large scale, and made from actual The Tammanial Society, either in New York or survey. With a few very unimportant inacelsewhere, can never be seriously affected by curacies of roads &c. we do not believe the tending to make an unfavorable impres. nited States, for a repeal of the charter, the address. It stands upon too solid a foun- work has its equal in the United States, as it sion on the public mind, concerning the dation to be impaired by the application of regards any one state.

witty names or allusions. There is a miscrable set of political wri. ters in the city of New York, who, in order to fan the flame of faction, misrepresent facts, and isue from the press fabricated occurrences, for truths, which were never thought of. We need go no further back for an example than the proclaimed discomfiture of the Tammanys, when Gen. Jackson gave " DEWITT CLINTON" for a toast. This statesman may not be popular with all the democratic party but will any man in his senses believe that such highminded and honorable patriots as Samp. son and EMMETT, and a host of others, would be struck to silence because their governor may have been drank by THEIR guest? It is nonsense to think of such a thing; and the fact, that newspaper dabblers have so represented the proceedings at the city dinner, is only additional evidence of the little regard the New York federal editors have for the respectability of their prints.

SEMINOLE WAR-ONCE MORE. That the states still have the same rights | Last week we noticed the report of the Senand privileges in every possible respect, which ate on this subject. Since that time, some they, before the decision, had under the con- strictures on that paper have appeared in the National Intelligencer. Both display a style supreme court in no one point has leaned to- bordering on acrimony; and whenever we wards an abridgement: and, that the local have nothing deemed more interesting, both bank charters are in no wise touched, is equal- shall be recorded in the Gazerre. Criminaion and re-crimination have appeared more conspicuous in the investigation of General Jackson's conduct during his operations in Florida, than upon any other topic that has our own state, many of the independent banks recently been presented to the public. The congress can only act extra judicially at all events. The house of representatives having refused to censure, we think the senate should be satisfied, at least, with the report of the committee. All the faults Gen. Jackson has committed have been told him, and there is no reason for urging the subject further; unless we wish him cashiered. In that case congress has very little power.

As we have already intimated, we do not approve ENTIRE the course Gen. Jackson pursued. But while blame and censure are going on, let us carry a little of it to the executive departments of the government: let us not saddle the general with the whole, because he is a more important individual, and is more The political legerdemain, employed at the beloved by the people, than his superiors in

ELKHORN CANAL. Under the resolution we published last week a committee of the commissioners, of this place, have addressed a circular letter to the commissioners designated at the other points by the act of assembly, inviting their attenfrom each condidate for legislative office, at tion to the interesting subject of opening a cathe next election, a declaration hostile to the | nal to the Kentucky river-to the employment of suitable engineers, surveyors &c. in order to have the different streams examined, and a route fixed-and the committee propose a general meeting either of the whole commission, or of committees from each. It is underof the Supreme Court at length. It is experience in Lexington, as engineers, have offered their services gratuitously.

Of the practicability of opening the canal, no doubt is at present, we believe, entertained by even those who are opposed to the short extract concerning state resources : scheme. Rut, report says, that several who "This opinion does not deprive the hold property on Elkhorn give their most unqualified disapprobation. We hope this report is incorrect, as we cannot possibly think any a tax paid by the real property of the reflecting man would so far lose sight of his interest. The property of those very individuals would be doubled in value ; and their produce carried to market with much less expense. Mills and mill dams, which now exist of the same description throughout the flour that owners manufacture, would depart descriptions; but the most material dis-Republican Empire, and its high attri-

not oppose its being opened.

One objection seems to be-that the carry ing into effect the act of assembly, would in which genuinely bullish blunders are prevent the construction of a turn-pike road. It scarcely requires an argument to obviate this idea. The one does not supersede the necessity of the other. Let both take place; claims to preeminence in the verba that the people of Lexington will be found as bull, on the subject of the banks :forward as those of Franklin, to subscribe to stock in both. Neither do we doubt, but that the contiguous counties would do the same "regulate judicial proceedings when

BANK QUESTION-IN CONGRESS.

would have been given to a repeal of the "house is situate"! Uc. bank charter.

LAUNCH.

We understand the elegant Steam Boat, of citizens gave way to a general burst of joy in launched at Shippingport on Wednesday the to sail in about two weeks. We are pleased

> MAP OF KENTUCKY. Mr. Mussell's new and elegant map of Kentucky is now in this place for sale. It is exe.

Gazette Summary.

of Peru, beating up for Lima.

States for the state of New York.

was consumed on the 28th ult. by fire. | considerably in their interests, in const

sumed by fire on the 8th inst.

United States' bank.

aged 84 years.

The Empress of Russia has been se riously indisposed, on account of the death of the Grand Duke Charles, her brother.

On the 9th of March, the Masoni HALL, in Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, was consumed by fire; the books and papers were saved. This was a splenment of the city.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Mercan tile Hhuse in New-Orleans, to another in Lexington, dated,

" MARCH 1, 1819. "Owing to the scarcity of money, al most all articles of trade, both foreig and domestic, are selling at ruinous pr ces. The speculators in western pro duce, at the high prices which have been paid there, must experience immense lepreciation that has taken place. Flour is at \$3 50 midlings-sour \$5-super fine \$5 50. Wheat \$1 121-Pork is nominal at any price: it may be quoted -Lard 10 to 124 cents-Butter 15 to.

a But few hundred hogsheads of To-Supar 11 to 14 cents-Iron 90 to \$120

cent. discount-ditto on the western country 5 to 82 per cent. discount."

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Prim the Kentucky Reparter. CHO AND KENTUCKY BULLS.

to carry its howers into execution. Such and Versailles, the people of Franklin would ter a like blunder in conduct. Ir land safety and felicity of this great country is proved by the above authoress, not to be the only country of the old world, of its powers-That these powers could committed; in the new world, we would respectfully bring forward the preten sions of the legislatures of Ohio and Kentucky, the former having strong and we venture, on good grounds to affirm, and the latter in the practical kind of Governments, the latter must give way-

"In he 3d section of the act of th " last seision of the legislature of Ohio to " banksare parties, it is provided, that states: He showed, that this power, un-"if the bank or banker against whom limited and unchecked as it necessarily "judgment is had shall have no bank- must be by the very nature of the sub-We are assured that if the situations of "ing louse, &c. the officer shall ject, was absolutely inconsistent with, "makereturn thereof upon the writ; and land repugnant to, the right of the U. Mr. Speaker CLAY and Col. R. M. John - "upon such return being filed at the States to establish a National Bank, if son, of this state, had allowed them to "cierk's office of the court of common the power of taxation was applied to the vote, their unqualified disapprobation "pleas of the county where such lanking corporate property, or franchise, or fa-

land herselfcan beat this-but the prac tical bull of the Kentucky legislature is the courts of the United States, or their a full match for it. During the last ships of war, or any other of their great session, at the very time when the as- institutions and establishments; and upwards of three hundred tons, was safely sembly was deliberating on their famous proved, that the whole machine of the henalty bill against the branches of the National Government might be arrested welcoming the BERO of New Orleans to their 17th inst. This boat belongs to Mr. Charles U. States bank, the General Court, in in its motions by the exertion, in other Wilkins, Tilford, Trotter & Co. of this place, another room of the same house, in which cases, in its motions by the exertion, in other on it are requested to present their accounts for settlement, it being desirable to close the Now, we have mentioned this address as if and Mr. Wm. Anderson and Mr. John T. Gray the assembly sat, was sitting in judg- other cases, which was attempted to be ti had actually been written and delivered by of Louisville. We are assured by gentlemen ment on the law of the previous session; exerted in the case of the Bank. who have examined her that she is of the and after ample investigation decided, expense to render her safe. She is expected the said previous law was null and inally passed another law, which has been louched upon." pronounced by some of our ablest judges to be palpably founded on the same principle, being manifestly on the face of it a petal statute also !-.

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

Not long since, there appeared in a newspaper of this place, some remarks pecuniary affairs of colonel Johnson; which remarks were copied from a paper published in New York. We are happy to perceive, that the editor of the On the 10th inst. United States Bank paper here, has promptly made a statetock was selling in New York at 118. | ment in correction of the New York re-Mr. Lownnes, sailed from N. York marks, upon explanations and assuranon the 10th inst. for Liverpool. His ob- ces given, which enabled him to do jusject is to make a short tour in Europe, tice to the colonel. The Johnsons apand return by next session of congress. pear to have been not only the objects The U. States sloop of war Ontario, of unjust suspicions, in consequence of from the N. W. coast was spoken on the their having unfortunately been connect-18th October, 15 leagues from the coast ed in business with Mr. James Prentiss; but also to have been considerable suf-J. C. Spencer has declined being a ferers by the connexion in point of intercandidate for the senate of the United est. The case, to which the publications noticed had reference, was that of Captain Courerr arrived in Baltimore Col. R. M. Johnson holding a large aon the 11th inst. in 17 days from Aux mount of stock, in the bank of the Uni-Cayes, and states that Gen. M Gregor's ted States, which had been pledged to troops had deserted him at that place, the bank for a considerable loan; it apowing to the want of funds for their sub | pears however, that it was conveyed to him in trust by J. Prentiss, for the bene and out houses of ELIHU STOUT, Esq. ly to suffer by being the security of Preneditor of the Western Sun, at Vincennes, tiss. Although the Johnsons may suffer bly injured. The spirited citizens of the Prentiss, yet we are confident they will own nearly remuncrated Mr. Stout for be able to encounter successfully all these difficulties, and come out fair, un-Nearly the whole of that part of Fe- suspected, and independent in every tersburg, Va. called Blandford, was con- respect. It is to be regretted, that state- the nation has rarely, if ever, pronouncments and suspicions should have been ed an opinion more interesting in its LANGDON CHEVES was, on the 6th inst. so wantonly, or so heedlessly circulated, animously elected president of the as many have been, to the prejudice of ration, than that recently given, as to the The celebrated Field Marshall Con- dealing, and whose numerous and im- National Bank. We have therefore LOREDO, minister of state, and director portant services to their country, should taken some pains to procure a copy of

> liberal people.-Ken, Reporter. MR. PINKNEY.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT. Extract of a letter from a gentleman now at Washington, to his friend in

Baltimore, dated 3d March, 1819.

" I had, three days past, the gratifica on of hearing your townsman Mr. did building, and the pride and orna- Pinkney, in the Supreme Court, speak ing on the subject of the right of Maryand to tax the bank of the United States -I had anticipated much from the fame of this distinguished man, but he far surpassed my utmost expectations-His speech, or rather his series of speeches, were the finest specimens of Bar-Oratory I have heard since I have been in the United States-The memory, the fancy and judgment were combined to pour on this important question a flood of light-All sorts of knowledge, losses. It was impossible to foresee the and an immense variety of considerations, were brought to bear upon it-Mr. P's style is very peculiar and original-It is ot Irish, nor is it Asiatic, still less Attic-it has not the imperfections of at about 13 to \$17-Bacon 7 to 8 cents the two first, nor does it, in general, aim at the severe beauties of the latter-18 cents-Whiskey 50 cents, scarce- Not that it is, as some have represented, Yarns 11 to 12 cents-Bale rope 12 to meretrictions, and ornamented with taw dry metaphors-it is, indeed, highly fig urative; but they are figures that adorn 31 cents is now the highest price style of the and dignity—It is not the given for prime-7 to 74 cents for infe- or Erskine; though it has much of the rior. In the course of the present month, facility and flowing amplification of the 8 cents will be the highest price for latter, yet its phraseology is very differ-prime tohacco—Coffee 30 to 32 cents—ent—It excels in variety, felicity, and appropriateness of diction—it is the se verest logic, clouthed with the mos "Bills on the castern cities 2 to 3 per beautiful Thetoric-What Gicero reuires from the accomplished Orator, Mr. P. possesses-the subilety of a Logician, the science of a Philosopher, the diction of a Poet, and the voice and ges tures of the greatest Actor-The matt According to the celebrated treatise of his speeches has been worthy of the n " Inish Bulls" by Miss Edgeworth, manner-He has speken, con amore, o on Elkhorn, need not be interrupted, and the this species of blunder is of various the Constitutional Government of this

ployed by the government of the Union, | canal would be neft this place, Georgetown | ing a bit, der in expression, and the lat- | so as to secure the premanent glory, but by a fair and liberal interpretation not all be expressed in the Constitutional Charter-nany of them must be taken by implication-That the sovereign powers of the Union are sufreme; and, whenever they come in direct conflict and repugnancy with those of the State He proved, to demonstration, that this was the case as to the institution of the Bank of the United States, and the general powers of taxation passed by the ject, was absolutely inconsistent with, "ulty of the bank-He illustrated this It has been doubted, whether Old Ire- by supposing, that a state should presume to tax the judicial proceedings of

"But I should, in vain, in the compass very first class. The owners have spared no thus under the nose of the assembly, that of a letter, endeavour to give an adequate idea of the impression made by operative, because it imposed a fienalty this constitutional Lawyer, and eloquent lican editor; for really there are so many men to the trade of the Mississippi. This boat, at of the legislature, with this example and fore, defer, till we meet, a more particof science belonging to the Tammany order in the last advices, had not received her name. decision staring them in the face actu- ular account of the various topics he

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette. The editor is indebted to a friend for the following interesting statement, which

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. . The yeas and pays, on the proposition in the house of representatives of the Ugave the following results.

14 States having 89 members present, voted unanimously against the repeal. 3 States having 36 members present, gave each, a majority against the re-

2 States* having 10 members present, were equally divided.

2 States having 2 members (Indiana and Illinois) voted for the repeal. The 14 States which were unanimous, hold Tons of Shift-

The 3 States, which gave each a majority, hold The 2 States which were equally divided, hold The 2 States which voted for the

"This is a mistake. Only three members from Kentucky voted for the repeal of the bank charter.—Ky. Gaz.

none.

repeal, hold

The Guerrier frigate arrived at Syra-cuse on the 14th Dec. from St. Petersburg, where she met the whole of the squadron under commodore Stewart, which arrived at Messina on the 12th .-His printing apparatus was considera- quence of their responsibility for Mr. The frigate United States was to sail about the 1st January, for home. - Relf.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 13. The Supreme Judicial authority of ws, or more important as to its one general of the Austrian artillery, died at have placed them above such suspicious, this interesting and elaborate opinion for Vienna, on the 26th November last, and entitled them to the gratitude of a publication, and have the pleasure to

day of presenting it to our readers. At no previous term of the Supreme Court have more important questions o constitutional law been settled and decided; and second to none in importance is that which has respect to the validity of the state bankrupt and insolvent laws. The promised analysis of this interesting opinion, and of others, touching the same subject, we shall be enabled to present to our readers in a day or two.

The Supreme Court adjourned, yesterday, after a long session of nearly six weeks .- Nut. Int.



Lexington R. A. C. No. 1. THE Members of this Chapter, are reques-ted to attend a meeting to be held on the last MONDAY EVENING in this month, precisely at 6 o'clock By order of the M. E. H. P. THO. T. BARR, Sec'y.

V. D. 2349. A. L. 5819. § TAMMANIAL

March 12, A. D. 1819.

MEETING of the Tammany Society, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held a their Wignam, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 31ts inst. precisely at the going down of the sun. It is hoped that the bre By order of the Grand Sachem

R. H. CHINN, Sec'y. Month of Worms 26th ? Y. D. 327.

March 26, 1819

An Apprentice Wanted. YOUNG MAN who is a good Engsh scholar, would be taken to learn the Art of Printing.

Enquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

ENTERTAINMENT.



" DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

LUKE USHER,

ign of the Ship, DESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the SHIP, in Short Street, near Limestone street. He is determined to use every exertion to render the situation of those who shall please to favour the establishment with their tom agreeable. From the long experience he has had in the public line, in the eastern states, as well as in this town, he feels co dent of giving satisfaction.

Lexington, March, 26,-13 tf.

Dissolution of Partnership. THE undersigned informs the public that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of LANPHEAR & CARTER, is now dissolved, and that the INN heretofore kept by them in Lexington, will be continu-ed by the subscriber. All persons Indepted to the concern, are desired to pay their respective debts, and all persons having claims affairs of the said concern at as early a day

BENJAMIN LANPHEAR. Lexington, March 26-13 tf

VANAKEN UP by Peter Poindexter, in Jessu I mine County, near Wail's Tavern on the Hickman road, one SORREL HORSE, 8 or 9 years old, about 13 and a half hands high, sho.l all round, blaze face, reached main, appraised to § 10 before me this 26th of January 1819. SAMUEL H. CRAIG. Lex. March 26, 13—31*

Proposals.

TYOR Conveying the Mail in Steam Boats, from Louisville, Ky, by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to New-Orleans, will be received at this office until the 26th day of

The Mail is to leave Louisville every Wed: nesday, at 3 P: M. and arrive at New Orleans the next Tuesday by 3 P. M. in six days.

Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at 8
A. M. and arrive at Louisville on Wednesday

by 8 A. M. in 14 days.

Mails are to be left at Henderson, Shawaneetown, Smithland, the mouth of Ohio, Wals nut Hills, Natchez, and at such other offices as are or may be established near the river. The Post Masters to receive and deliver their

Mails on the bank of the river.

The contract is to be in operation on the 1st of July next, and to continue for 4 years R. J. MEIGS, Jr. P. M. G. General Post Office, ?

M. 26, 13-5t March 12, 1819. A Fresh Supply of GARDEN SEEDS. Timothy, and Blue Grass Seed, Paints, Oil, Window Glass, Putty, Varnish, Patent Liquid Shoe Blacking 50 cents per quart; Japan

Boot Varnish; Heal Ball; Stock Shoe Black ng at 62½ cents per doz.
GOLD LEAF by the package or single book WHISKEY at 9s. per gallon, said to be 7

FOR SALE BY JOHN STICKNEY.

Land For Sale.

The Subscriber will sell a Section of first rate land, lying near new Lexington, in the state of Indiana. There are several small improvements on the tract, and a fine flush creek runs through it.—There are also several first rate springs. Hence it is most admiably calculated for both farming and raising of

Also, a quarter section of the same quality of land without improvement, lying still near-er to the said town.

Also, a quarter section lying between Ripley Court House and the town of Madison The foregoing tracts will be sold on a cred-

it of two years, the purchaser or purchasers as many have been, to the prejudice of ration, than that recently given, as to the giving bond and approved security. On the right of a state of the union to tax the first mentioned tract there is a good improvement and a first rate spring. Enquire of the Subscriber, living in Lex-

ngton, Ky. or of Henry Thornton Esq. of Madison, Indiana.

SAMUEL MAXWELL. March 26,-13.-8t*

State of Kentucky: FAVETTE CIRCUIT Sor.-March Term, 1819: William Ellis,-Complainant,

John Gosney, William Gosney, Prichard Gosney, James Gosney, Asa Chapman and Sally, his wife, Asa Lion and Nancy his wife, Field-ing Gosney and Willis Ashby and Polly his we heirs of William Gosney deceased .- De

IN CHANCERY. by his counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defende nt Fielding Gosney is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court. On the motion of the raid complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered that unless the said Defendant, Field ing Gosney do appear here on or before the tenth day of our next June Term and answe he complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized News Paper published in this state for two months successively.

A copy att.
THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C. March, 25,-13-8t

Favette County, sct. W. Henderson, living on the Lee's Town-road, one DARK BAY MARE, 7 years oh. about 14 hands high, both hind feet white, appraised to \$25, January 23, 1819. EDW. PAYNE, J. P.

J. C. RODES, Clk. March 12—11 St

NEGROES. TO BE HIRED OUT, UNTIL the 25th day of December next, 6 ? GRO MEN, 2 WOMEN, 1 small GURL. BOYS: the latter a very good size to put;

Lexington, March 12, 1819-tf. Teacher Wanted.

A GOOD ENGLISH TEACHER, who used derstands Arithmetic, English Grandes and can come well recommended, is was d immediately at the Brick School Hous application to John M Dowell, who lives need ie school house, four miles from Lexington on the Georgetown road. By order of the Board of Trustees.

March 5-3t



TO M** R*** J*****

Art thou nor dear unto my heart, Ah, search this heart and see; And from my bosom tear the part, That beats untrue to thee.

Yes, thou art dear unto my heart, More dear than tongue can tell, And if a thought is cherished here, 'Tis loving thee too well.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO. A WOMAN'S LOVE. Oh! I have met the smile of love, Where all my fondest hopes were placed, And with a lover's art have strove To make that smile for ever last.

I've seen affection's brightest tear, Glide burning o'er a lovely cheek; While modest hope and breathless fear, Spoke more than e'er tongue could speak

I've seen the breast tumultuous heave, While passion choak'd the rising sigh; Or could I even then believe That love within that breast would die?

Alas! how fickle woman's heart, Her sighs, her tears, her vows, how vain! The bliss her smile to day impart, Her frown tomorrow turns to pain! ORLANDO.

WOMAN.

Woman, dear Woman, in whose name Wife, sister, mother, meet; Thine is the heart, by earliest claim, And thine its latest beat."

In thee the angel virtue shine, An angel form to thee is given; Then be an angel's office thine, And lead the soul to Heaven.

From thee we draw our infant strength, Thou art our childhood's friend, And when the man unfolds at length, On thee his hopes depend.

For round the heart thy power has spun, A thousand dear mysterious ties, Then take the heart thy charms have won, And nurse it for the skies.

New & Cheap Goods, OPPOSITE THE OLD MARKET HOUSE. THE subscribers have just opened an ele-gant and complete assortment of

MERCHANDIZE, which they will sell at their usual reduced pri ces, for cash. A few of the articles of which the stock consists, are Super blue, black and fancy coloured broad

cloths Do do do do do pelisse do Spotted ratinets, casimeres, flannels and Salis-bury flannels Black, blue, orange, scarlet, green and brown, plain and twilled bombazetts Rose and point blankets

Irish linens and sheetings Steam loom and cambrick shirtings Silk, cotton and worsted hose, and every des-An extensive variety of black and colored morocco boots and shoes, for ladies, and Boots for gentlemen Together with an entire assortment of Li-

verpool ware.

GEO. TROTTER & SON.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received, and are o pening a choice collection of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Which they will dispose of at their usual low

TILFORD, TROTTER & CO. N. B. GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES, For sale at Philadelphia prices. BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7. T. T. & Co.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Sebree & Johnsons, CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS, Ave just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or whole-

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. CONSISTING O

BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS, BLANKETS CASSIMERES, HARD-WARE, CASSINETS. NAILS of every des SATTINETS, KERSEYS, cription, &c. &c.
They will also keep a constant supply of
BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER. Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-1f
The Editors of the Frankfort Argus and Georgetown Patriot, will please to insert the

HARD-WARE,

To the amount of about \$ 10,000, well selected, for sale on a credit of 12 months, at a low advance, by

J. P. SCHATZELL,

Main street, Lexington

Garden Seeds.

THOS. HICKEY respectfully informs his In friends and the public, that he has received a general assortment of the latest SEEDS; where also may be had, at his Oil Cloth Factory, Main-street, a few paces below Main Cross-street, every description in the above line, such as Travelling Cloaks, as also Boots, do. Hat Covers, warranted, and not of the imported kind, wholesale and retail.

Lexington, Feb. 12, 1819—9s.

HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND, Given for Hemp,

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KERNS, dec'd. on Water-Lexington, February 5, 1819-tf

NEW GOODS.

ALEXANDER PARKER & SON HAVE just imported from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment, and now opening at their store on Main-street, opposite the Court-house in Lexington;

Super Broad Cloths and cassimeres assorted Second and third qualities of Broad Cloths, do Ladies' Peliesse Cloths assorted Bombazetts and Flannels Casinets and Cotton Casimeres Bed Ticking and Domestic Cottons do Jeans and Vestings do Checks and Brown Holland do Stockingnetts and Rattinetts do Black and coloured Worsted Hose do Russia and Irish Sheetings Wide and narrow Diapers Irish Linens and Platillas Cambrick and Jackonett Musins, Mull Mull and Leno Muslims Sprigged & plain India Book Muslins do Furniture and common Dimities do Chints, Calicoes and Ginghams do Steam Loom and British Shirtings Canton and Italian Crapes
A great variety of Silks
Silk and Cotton Hose
Laces and Edgings
Bonnets and Ribbands Bolting Cloths and Tapes

Shawls and Handkerchiefs Morocco and Kid Slippers do
Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes do
Misses & Childrens Morocco Shoes do
A very landsome assortment of CUTLERY and HARDWARE, assorted

A very large and handsome assortment of QUEENS, CHINA and GLASS WARE A full assortment of GROCERIES
In which there is the very best MADEIRA WINES

The best fourth proof FRENCH BRANDY
The best COFFEE and LOAF SUGAR
The best Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson TEAS The very best DYE-STUFFS, and all kinds of

Which will be sold by wholesale or retail at noderate prices for Cash or good Negotiable

The undersigned also offers for sale, the following property in the town of Lexington : Two Brick Houses and Lots.

On the Corner of Upper and Water streets, N. E. side, sufficiently near the lower end of the Upper Market house to make good stands for small stores. The Corner house 28 feet on Upper street and 30 feet back, the 1 of the same width and 60 feet back; the other house, adjoining, 28 feet front and 30 feet back, the Lot 40 feet on Upper street and 60 feet back. Both houses have good Brick Kitchens, &c.

One Valuable Building Lot, On Main street, adjoining Major Gabriel Tan-dy's residence, 130 feet on Main street, and 13 oles back to Water street.

One Out Lot containing 4 Acres, On High street, at the Upper end of town, one half of the out Lot the subscriber lives on.

The above property will be sold on moderate terms, and time given for payment.
ALX. PARKER.

March 5, 1819-4 Copying & Engrossing.

A PERSON having sufficient leisure, offers his services to copy Manuscripts, En-gross on Parchment, Wills, Deeds, Diplomas for Masters and Batchelors, Medical Diplo nas, or Doctorates, with accuracy and dispatch. Apply to

SHREVE & COMBS.

Notice.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the ntention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business, In all its various branches, they will give the nighest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CA BLES and TARRED ROPE, of all descrip tions, may be had on the shortest notice, wa ranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a

quantity of TAR. MORRISON & BRUCE. Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819-tf

> NEW GOODS. Arcambal & Nouvel,

Main street, fronting the Old Market Place TAVE just received their fall supply, co sisting of London superfine and common Cloths and Cassimeres; Rose, Point and Duffi Blankets; Flannels, Coatings, Sattinetts, Stock. ignett, Velvet Cord, Worsted Shirts and Brawers, Swandown and Toilinett Vesting Irish Linens, Steam Loom and Cambrick Shirt rigs; 3-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Irish Diapers; lings; 3-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Irish Diapers. Pelisse Cloths, Plush and Merino Trimmings; Bombazetts, Salsbury Flannels, Domestic Plaids; Damask, Imitation, and Waterloo Shawis; Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Merino nett Shawls, Silk Umbrellas, fine and common Merceco Shoes blacks. ommon Morocco Shoes, black and colored 'runelle ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's furred large assortment of DELF.WARE

HARD. WARE, GROCERIES and PAPER HANGINGS.

3 qr. casks 4th proof Cogniac Brandy 2 do. do. L. P. Madeira Wine. Lex. Dec. 25, 1818-tf

Elegant Carpeting. Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, Which they offer at a very reduced price. Jan. 1, 1819-th

Wm. R. Morton, & Co. In the Corner House near the Public Square. formerly occupied by W. Essex)

AVE on hand, a large assortment of MERCLANDIZE, consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the

DRY GOODS LINE,

GROCERIES, of the best quality,

Also, best manufactured PITTSBURGH NAILS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS. All of which will be sold on the terms Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Fifty Dollars Reward, FOR DETECTING THE VILLAIN. A MAN calling himself JONES, forged an A order in my name, on the 5th instant, by which he obtained from Mr. Samuel Avres, Watchmaker, a Silver Watch, made by Warner, Dublin, No. 3222, double case, patent lever, with a maintaining power, capped and jewelled. The above reward will be given for detecting the perpetrator of the forgery, and the recovery of the Watch, or twenty five dol. the recovery of the Watch, or twenty-five dellars for either.

March 19-12-31

JOHN H. HANLY.

ed States.

WHEREAS, byan act of Congress, passed on the 17th of Palmer on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri," the Prresident of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monnor, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the ter-citory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in

On the first Monday in January next for the Townships No. 46 to 52 inclusive, and fract'l. in range 19 township 53

48 to 52 and 7 fract'l township 53 48 to 52 21,22, 23 On the first Monday in March next, for the Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in canges 24 & 26

48 to 50 On the first Monday in May next, for the Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12 13 14 & 15 First 51 to 56 53 to 56

excepting the lands which have been, or may be, reserved by law, for the support of schools, and for other purposess.

Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular merical order.

Given nuder my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE. By the President :

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office Printers who are authorized to publish the haws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May next, and send their bills to the General Land office for payment.

August 7-38t

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States authorised to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the territory, to be of

Therefore, I, JAMES MONNOE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the ter-ritory of Missouri, shall be held as follows, viz. At St. Louis, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of St. Louis. Thirty townhips shall be offered at each sale, com g with the most eastern ranges west of the ifth principal meridian line, and proceeding

At the Seat of Instice of Loward County, in the said territory, on the first Monday in September and November next, and three weeks tember and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale: The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the rst, and in the same form; excepting from

sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be reserved by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. JAMES MONROE.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissiser of the General Land Office

Printers of Newspapers who are author, sed to publish the laws of the United States will insert the above once a week till April next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

A map of the above Lands may be previous to the sales) at the General Land e, and at the Land Offices in the Missouri territory. The map is now engraving for JOHN GARDINER,

Chief Clerk, General Land Office. May 22, 1818-45t

By Authority.

THEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March, 1815, entitled 'An Act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians and for other urposes," the President of the United States authorised to cause the lands acquired by the aid Treaty to be offered for sale when survey-

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama Territory, shall be held as follows, viz. At Cahaba, on the 3d Monday in March

Fownship numbered 12 in ranges 18 19 20 17 & 18 10 11 12 13 [14 15 16 17 18 19

At St. Stephens, on the second Monday in April next, for the sale of Townships numbered 5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20 in [range 4

17 18 19 20 17 18

At Cababa on the first Monday in May next, or the sale of Township numbered 12 in ranges 9 10

7 8 9 10 11 7 8 9 10 11 10 & 11 except such lands as have been or may be re served by law for the use of schools or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township with the lowest number of section, township Blank Books, of every description. Bank and range, and continue three weeks, and no Public Offices and Merchants, can be supplied

Given under my hand at the city of Wash ington, the 24th of November, 1813 JAMES MONROE.

By the President .

JOSIAH MEIGS. Commissioner of the General Land Office. Printers who are authorised to publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week until the 1st of May next.

Dec. 13, 1813—20t

Blank Checks.

nited States Branch and the Lexington Branch anks May 29-if March 19, 1819-12-3t

By the President of the Unit- (EY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.)

THE FIRST CLASS LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAYETTE HOSPITAL.

SCHEME. 1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars, is \$20,000 of 10,000 ,, of 5,000 ,, is 20,000 is 15,000 5 ,, of 1,000 ,, 12 ,, of 500 ,, 15 ,, of 100 ,, is 5,000 is 6,000 is 1,500 is 32,500 688 Prizes. 1312 Blanks. \$ 100,000

2,000 Tickets, at \$ 50 each, is \$ 100,000 NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE

STATIONARY PRIZES. First drawn No. will be entitled to First 500 Blenks, each to First drawn No. on the 5th day's drawing, irst pon the 5th day's drawing, irst pon the 6th day's pon the 6th day's pon the 7th day's pon the 8th day's pon the 8th day's pon the 9th day's pon the 10th day's pon the 10th day's drawing, after 100 tickets are drawn, will be entitled to the Grand Stationary Prize of the 1000 pon to 10th day's drawing pon the 10th Grand Stationary Prize of the 1000 pon to 10th day's drawing pon the 10th day's pon the 1

The \$1,000 prizes, as awarded on the fifth and seventh days' drawings, to be each payable in part by 15 tickets, valued at 750 dollars— Nos. 1001 to 1015 inclusive for that on the fifth and Nos. 1016 to 1030 inclusive for that on the The \$ 5000 prizes, which will be awarded

the first drawn numbers on the sixth and ghth days, to be each payable in part by 80 ckets, valued at 4,000 dollars—Nos. 1201 to 80 inclusive for that on the sixth, and 1701 1780 inclusive for that on the eighth. And the \$10,000 prize, as designated for

he first drawn number on the ninth day's draw-ng, will be payable in part by 150 tickets, valu-7,500 dollars—the numbers reserved are rom 1501 to 1650 inclusive.

All prizes payable in 90 days after the com-pletion of the drawing, subject to a deduction

of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within one year afer the completion of the drawing, will be condered as donations to the Institution. Two Hundred Numbers will constitute a lay's drawing. A list of each day's drawing will be published, and sent to the different post-

offices in the neighborhood of which tickets nay have been sold. ACTUAL FLOATING PRIZES ARE, 1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars. of 5,000 of 1,000 12 , of 500 15 , of 100

Whole Tickets, halves, and quarters, to be ad of Thomas January, who is the Chairman and Treasurer for the Managers.

While the above Scheme presents a brilliant rospect to the purchasers of tickets, of acquing fortunes without incurring much risk, the object of the Lottery is such as to inspire the Managers with the most flattering hope, that hey will be enabled to announce, in a very few eks, the commencement of the drawing live to the sufferings of the poor, the sick, and he infirm, and to the most efficient means of will cordially unite with the Managers in the promotion of the speedy success of this Lot-tery. The completion of the Hospital Building, dready in progress; and its preparation for the early reception of the suffering victims o isfecture and disease in the state at large, are jects which forcibly, and will not in vain, apocal to the hearts and the heads of an intelligent and charitable community. The Managers confidently rely upon these considerations, and on the number of prizes compared with the blanks, rendering the chances of obaining the former unusually great, for a very rapid sale of the tickets.

ANDREW MCALLA, THOMAS JANUARY, STEPHEN CHIPLEY, MANAGERS. STERLING ALLEN, Lexington, Ky. Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Hope Powder Mills, One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,

TAVE entered into Co-Partnership with SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose or manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the By the President of the United States. SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Bosll's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at heir Mills.

SPENCER COOPERS CO. Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Dissolution of Partnership. THE firm of GAINES & HUMPHREYS is this day dissolved by mutual consent B. GAINES, J. H. HUMPHREYS.

· W. CLOUD & J. H. HUMPHREYS under JAMES H. HUMPHREYS & CO.

10 11 16 17 18 March 12, 1819. — tf.

NOTICE

A LL those indebted to the late firm of GAINES & HUMPHREYS, are requested to make Immediate Payment to J. H. HUMPHREYS & CO. at their old stand, Corner of Short and Marat their old stanu, con-ket streets, Lexington.

March 12, 1819——tf

Thomas Essex & Co. BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS ESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their establishment next door to the store now ocipied by Messrs. Holderman, Pearson & C pposite the court house, on Main street where they will constantly keep on handwith every thing in their line, on the best erms and on the shortest notice. They have ow for sale a quantity of Writing and Wrap-

ing Paper, School Books, &c.
N. B.—A first rate Workman, well recom nded, will meet with liberal wages and constant employ by applying as above.

March 19-12tf

Notice.

THE subscribers having sold their stock Goods, request all persons indebted to UST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, in books, or by the quire. Also, Checks on the United States Franch and Mechanics Theorem 1988. TANDY & ALLEN.



C. B. M'ELWEE, CABINET MAKER,

HAS removed to the house lately occupi by Mr. Samuel Rankin, where he solic a share of public patronage, which he hopes to merit by employing GOOD WORKMEN on WELL SEASONED TIMBER. Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

United States of America, Seventh Circuit Court, } sct. Kentucky District.

November Term, 1818. Alexander Cranston & Co.—compts. against John P. Schatzell, &c .- defis.

IN CHANCERY.
JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh Circuit Court of the United States in and for the District of Kentucky, do hereby certify that the order of injunction awarded herein, restraining the defendant Schatzell from disposing of the effects of the Firm of J. P. Schat zell & Co. was at the present term rescinded, and that the said John P. Schatzell has been nvested with power and authority to receive J. P. Schatzell & Co. and John P. Schatzell, and to settle and adjust all accounts which re-

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the L.S. seal of said Court—this 22d day of December 1818, and of the Independence of the United States the 43d. JOHN H. HANNA.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indel ed to J. P. Schatzell, or the late Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. are equested to make immediate payment to the Those to whom said firms stand

indebted will also please to apply to him for settlement.

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819:-tf The Editors of the Nashville Whig, Louis ville Courier, Natchez Republican, New Or-eans Gazette, Charleston S. C. City Gazette, New York Mercantile Advertiser, Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, & Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, are requested to insert the above advertisement three times and forward their accounts to the Kentucky Gazette Office for payment.

Notice.

James Hughes's heirs,

George Johnston and the heirs of Thomas Shore, decd. to wit: Elizabeth Smith Shore, Jane Grayson Shore and Mary Louisa Shore, IN A SUIT PENDING IN THE GREENUP

CIRCUIT COURT.

FINE defendants, their agents and attornies, are notified; that depositions will be taken to be read in evidence in the above suit, at the times and places hereinafter expressed, to wit: On Monday the 5th day of April next, between the hours of of six o'clock in the morning and six in the evening, at the house of Jaines Sandusky, in the county of Bourbon, adjourning from day to day until compleated: On Monday the 12th day of April, between the same hours, and to continue from lay to day as aforesaid, at the house of Jaco Sandusky, in the county of Woodford: On Wednesday the 14th of April, between the same hours, continuing from day to day as aforesaid, at the house of John Smith, also in Voodford county: and on Monday the 26th day of April, between the same hours, adjourning from day to day as aforesaid, at the office of John M. M'Connell, Esq. in the town of Greensburgh.

JOSH. HUMPHREYS, 0t. For Hughes's heirs.

For Sale or to Kent, A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines ITH every necessary appurtenance, all win good order and ready for immediate usiness. This property is fitted up in a good rick house, located in a valuable and conenient part of the town, and will be sold sepa rately or with the house to suit the purchaser Terms liberal, both as to price and time of ayment: and we believe, that we can assert ucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton

arns. Apply to R. & W. B. LONG. Versailles, Feb. 5-tf



Stills For Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand STILLS, of dif ferent sizes, and of the best quality, which

He has lately received from Philadelphia a uantity of COPPER, which enables him to mish STILLS and BOILERS, of any size, at He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS

STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale M. FISHEL. Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

House to Rent.

TO Rent or Lease for a term of years, a two A story House, two doors below the Gazette Office, at preset occupied by James M. Pike Possession can be given the 12th March. For further particulars, apply to M. FISHEL.

" Kentucky Gazette."

February 26th, 1819-tf

Lexington Coffee House,

Sign of the Indian Queen, Lexington, K. LANPHEAR & CARTER

AVE fitted up the above spacious and convenient premises, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. A part of it is separate, and exclusively appropriated to families. The STABLE is one of the best in the state. L. & C. pledge their best endeavors to afford

very comfort and luxury to be had in the western country.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

* The editors of the Aurora, Philadelphia,
Baltimore Patriot, Richmond Enquirer; Southern Patriot, Charleston; Clarion, Nashville, and Argus, Frankfort, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week, for four weeks, and forward their ac-

E. STAPP.

GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY,

AVING purchased and improved the property formerly occupied by Maj. John I.

Johnson, embraces the earliest opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he has ommenced keeping a

r the accommodation of Gentlemen and Lsdies, on Main and Cross-streets, at the sign of the EAGLE, where every article both foreign and domestic of the best quality, will be kept onstantly on hand. Intending to devote his whole attention to he accommodation of travellers, &c. he solities, and flatters himself that he will receive a

House of Entertainment.

share of public patronage. February 6th, [12] 1819.-12t For Sale,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND, CONTAINING 4015 acres each, being parts of Gen'l Clark's surveys on the Ohio,

below the mouth of Tennessee. The first begins a small distance below the mouth of Catfish creck, and its front on the Ohio terminates a small distance above the mouth of Massac creek, being part of the sur-

vey of 36,962 acres. The second is part of general Clark's survey of 37,000 acres, beginning at a stake on the Ohio, 1150 poles below the upper corner of said survey, having a front on the Ohio reducated to a strait line of 353 poles. Both tracts extend from the river to the back lines of the respective surveys of which there is a strain of the respective surveys of which there is a strain of the respective surveys of which there is a strain of the respective surveys of which there is a strain of the respective surveys of which there is a strain of the respective surveys of which there is a strain of the respective surveys of which there is a strain of the respective surveys of which there is a strain of the respective surveys of which there is a strain of the respective surveys of which there is a strain of the respective surveys of respective surveys, of which they are parts, between parallel lines.

The title is derived directfro m Gen. Clark; the deeds on record in the Office of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. Apply to
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

Jan. 1, 1819-tf-[ch.T.E.B.&Co.] M'Quie's Tobacco. M'Quie's Tobacco.

HAVING been fully apprised that Tobacco of very inferior quality, not manufactured by us, has frequently been sold under our name, thereby tending to the injury of the reputation of our own manufacture—We, therefore, in justice to ourselves, hereby make it known that we have resolved effectually to warrant the quality of all the manufactured Tobacco which we put into market; and as we do positively hold ourselves responsible for the quality of our Tobacco, we shall, of course, have none sold (if we regard our intertions) course, have none sold (if we regard our intergest) which is not good—as we trust, that from a fair and candid comparison, it will be found

equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the United States. May 26, 1818—[Jan.1, 1819-tf] W. MeQUIE.

Notice is hereby given, To all whom it may concern, that applica-Court, on the first Monday in April next, for the establishment of a TOWN at Mortonsville on Tanner's creek, in said county, state of

JEREMIAH MORTON. December 18, 1818-eow6t*

For Sale,

AN EXCELLENT FARM, BOUT five miles from Lexington, lying between Russell's and Henry's Mill road, the same whereon Andrew Barbee, dec. for-merly lived. The tract contains about 200 acres; about 100 acres inclosed, about 80 of which are in cultivation, and in excellent order. There is an excellent Brick Dwelling House, about 23 by 40 feet, with a cellar under the whole, hewed log kitchen, and other out houses; a hewed log barn, shedded all roundlarge stables, separate from the barn, about 100 bearing apple trees, and about the same number of young trees just beginning to bear. The above farm will be sold to the highest

idder on the first day of April, 1819, at the court house door, Lexington, at 12 o'clock, on a credit of we, two and three years, if not sold before at private sale. Those inclinable to purchase at private sale will apply to the sub-

DANIEL BRADFORD. N. B. The above farm will be sold for the benefit of the heirs of Andrew Barbee, dec. March 5, 1819 ... tf

Strayed or Stolen, IN the street, opposite the New Brewery, on Sunday night last, a ROAN MARE, with black legs, mane and tail, a star scarcely discernible in her forehead, and had on saddle, bridle and martingale. All reasonable ex-penses will be paid for bringing her home to the subscriber, on the Winchester road, 1 mile from Lexington, or giving me information of

JOHN AKIN. March 5--4t* TAKEN up by Jesse Smith, living in Gar-rard county, on the waters of Dicks riv-er, one Bay Colt, two years old past, fourteen hands and a half high, no brands perceivable; appraised to 40 dollars before me this 7th day of December, 1019. DANIEL OBANNON, J. P.

Fayette County, set. MAKEN UP by George Berry, one Bay Mare about 14 hands high, about 12 year old, a star in the fore head, shod all round, Before me this 9th day of January 1819. SAMUES BLAIR.

Copy attest. J. C. RODES, Clk. March 12 .- St*

Lexington, March 5, 1848. HE partnership of BRADFORD AND BOWLES expired on the 1st of January, last; Ishall therefore not consider myself accountable, or in any wise responsible, for any transaction in the name, or on behalf of that firm, after the date hereof.

Al those who hold receipts for Wheat de-ivered at the Alluvion Mills, or other demands aganst the firm, will please present them to Join V. Branforn, at the House of Bradford & Corlis, next door to the Gazette printing of ee, who will enter the amount and time when Blank Deeds | die, and provision will be made to take there in the order they become due.

JOHN BRADFORD. Marc 12-3t